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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rabies—Treatment of Persons Bitten by Animals Suspected of Having. (Laws of 1912, Chap. 800. Approved April 18, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The health officer or the president of the town council of any town or the mayor or the superintendent of health of any city may authorize the treatment by the Pasteur method, or by any other known method of treatment for the prevention or cure of rabies or hydrophobia, of any person who has been bitten within such town or city by any dog or other animal suspected of being affected with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 2. The person furnishing such treatment shall within 60 days after completing the same present his claim for services to the town council of such town or the city council of such city, who shall draw an order on the town or city treasurer for the amount of the same or for such other amount as they in their discretion, after careful examination, shall deem just; and such order when presented to the town or city treasurer shall be paid in the same manner as any other order made by the town or city council upon the town or city treasurer, and the amount of such order shall be charged against any sums received by such town or city under the provisions of chapter 135 of the general laws.

Rabies—Examination of Heads of Dogs Suspected of Having. (Laws of 1912, Chap. 842. Approved May 3, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 135 of the general laws, entitled "Of dogs," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, viz:

"SEC. 30. Any member of the town council of any town or the chief of police of any city may authorize the examination of the head of any dog suspected of being affected with rabies or hydrophobia, killed within the limits of such town or city. The person making such examination shall within 24 hours after completing such examination report the results thereof to the person authorizing such examination and shall within 60 days thereafter present in writing his claim for services to the town council of such town or to the city council of such city, who shall draw an order on the town or city treasurer for the amount thereof or for such other amount as they in their discretion, after careful examination, shall deem just; and said order when presented to the town or city treasurer shall be paid in the same manner as any other order made by the town or city council upon the town or city treasurer, and the amount of such order shall be charged against the amount received by such town or city under the provisions of this chapter."

Open-air schools—Authorizing the establishment of. (Laws of 1912, ch. 816, approved Apr. 26, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The school committee of any city or town is hereby authorized and empowered to establish within its limits open-air schools for the instruction of such children of school age as in its judgment are not in such physical condition that they can

be safely instructed in the ordinary schools of the city, and to furnish for the conduct of such schools such medical, food, or other supplies as are necessary for the purposes for which such schools are or may be established.

WASHINGTON.

Hotels—Sanitary regulation of. (Regulations State board of health adopted July 15, 1912.)

SECTION X. (1) The plumbing of every hotel shall conform to the plumbing ordinances of the city wherein the hotel may be located, provided that if this city has no plumbing ordinance, then the plumbing shall conform to the ordinances of the nearest city having ordinances governing plumbing.

(2) Every hotel shall provide at least one public toilet to every 30 rooms or fraction thereof, and shall provide at least 1 public urinal for every 3 toilets. All toilets must be properly plumbed and be connected with the sewer, wherever there is a public sewer. In cities and towns having no sewerage system, open earth toilets or privies will be allowed, but must be disinfected with dry lime daily and emptied twice each week and thoroughly screened from flies. Open toilets must be located not less than 40 feet away from all kitchens and dining rooms and pantry openings. Privy vaults are prohibited.

(3) In cities and towns having no sewerage system, hotels with plumbing and sewage waste must be provided with a suitable disposal of the sewage, which disposal must be approved by the local health officer. Cesspools will not be allowed except upon recommendation of the local health officer, approved by the State commissioner of health.

(4) All garbage and kitchen refuse must be kept in tight metal cans with a metal cover encircling the top of the can, and must be removed once daily.

(5) All dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries must be thoroughly screened from flies.

(6) All outside sleeping rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each individual, with sufficient openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained; inside sleeping rooms must contain 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each individual, and have sufficient openings connected with rooms or halls having outside openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained.

(7) Whenever a room has been occupied by a guest sick with or exposed to any communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer before being occupied by another guest.

Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Regulations State Board of Health adopted July 15, 1912.)

PREVENTION OF SPREAD THROUGH INDUSTRIAL CAMPS.

SEC. XI. (1) That hereafter contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of constructing any road, railroad, or irrigation canal, or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camps of whatsoever nature, shall report to the State commissioner of health concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State commissioner of health so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State board of health.

(2) The health officer of each county shall report to the State commissioner of health on the location of all industrial or construction camps within his jurisdiction in the months of January and June of each year.

Whenever a county health officer shall receive information as to the proposed location of new camps within his jurisdiction, he shall notify the State commissioner